HOW THE SENATE WILL DEAL WITH THEM. HEALTH OFFICER SMITH-STERLING TO BE RE-JECTED-COMMISSIONERS-ASSESSORS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- The best paid officer of the State is Dr. William M. Smith, the Health Officer of New-York, whose income from the position is known to be between \$75,000 and \$100,000 yearly. That is a tax paid by the commerce of New-York; in the opinion of any of its merchants an unnecessarily large tax to pay for the protection of the country from the importation of disease. They would reduce the fees of the Officer, transfer such as he receives to the State Treasury, and pay him a salary. When Dr. Smith wa appointed Health Offcer in 1880, there was general onishment. He was then a practising physician in one of the counties smallest in population and wealth-County. His income must have been petty It seemed as if Governor Cornell had searched the State for an obscure man. But Dr. Smith was not obscure in Alleghany County. This meagre man, clothed in black, with long black hair and beard, and cadaverous face, was the most powerful Republican polician in Arleghany County and in the neighboring counties. It was political skill that won him the office of Health Officer, and at one bound a fortune. His term was for two years only, but he has held on to the office now for nearly six years. The fact that the Governor is a Democrat and the Senate a Reputlican body gives Dr. Smith, as a Republican, an advantageous position. Hints are thrown out here, nevertheless, that he is likely to be displaced. A prominent Republican politician who was here last

" The object of the majority of the Republican Senators in voting against the proposition to refer all the Gov-ernor's nominations to a caucus of the Republican Senators was to secure freedom of action if a successor to Health Officer Smith should be nominated. Although he has gained a fortune through the kindness of the Republican party, he did not contribute a penny toward paying the campaign expenses of the Republican State We therefore feel in no mood to protect him in his office. If a good Democrat should be nominated for the office I would be in favor of confirming him. Before doing so, however, a bill should be passed

Intima ely connected with the Health Office is that of the Quarantine Commissioners. The terms of the three Quarantine Commissioners, Thomas C. Platt, John A. Nicois and David W. Judd, expired in 1883. They were appointed in 1880, and Mr. Platt retained the office even while United States Senator in 1881. The salary is \$2,500 yearly, and the duties nominat. Governor Hill, it is said, meditates sending in nominations for Health Officer, Quarantine Commissioners, Harbor Masters, and Port Wardens at the same time. With a view of inducing the Republican Senators to confirm the Demoinees, it is suspected that some of the person nominated for these offices will be Republicans. Two of the Democratic nominees for office are already known: Robert A. Maxwell, for Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in place of John A. McCall, resigned; and George H. Sterling, the Brooklyn liquor dealer, whom Governor Hill desires to put in the place of William H. Leayeraft, Port Warden. The Republica Senators are expected to confirm Mr. Maxwell as chief o the Insurance Department. But Sterling need not make any arrangements to become Port Warden. The Repub hean Senators will not confirm him.

The term of John O'Donnell, as Railroad Commissioner, expires in the present month. It is a valuable office, worth \$8,000, and one of great influence. Mr. G'Donnell was appointed to represent that political ghost, the Anti-Monopoly party; while Commissioners Leman and Rogers represent respectively the Demo-cratic and Republican party. Mr. O'Donnell is exerting every influence he possesses to get reappointed. F. B. Thurber, who has the genius to be at once a monopolist in business and an Anti-Monopolist in political affairs, is pushing him. The dramatic action of Mr. O'Donaell in New-York last week in ordering the Elevated Railroad Company to reopen the Second and North Avenue lines fixed public attention upon him, and undoubtedly in creased his chances of being reappointed. But it is doubtful if Governor Hill nominates him. Democratic politicians say that the Governor believes that Mr. O'Donnell secretly labored to elect Mr. Daveaport by discouraging the Prohibition movement. It is likely therefore, that the Governor will nomina's a Democrat for the place; perhaps his law partner, William L.

Another appointment which the Governor will soon make will be that of Superintendent of Public Works; the

make will be that of superintendent of Public Works; the man who keeps the great Eric Canni in good order. Pointedans believe that James Shanahan, the present superintendent, will be reappointed. He certainly put on enough pressure from Buffalo to Troy on the Eric Canni for the Democratic candidates for State offices to be entitled to reappointment. The salary of the place is \$5,000 yearly for three years.

The serin of effect of Couries F. Peck, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, will expire in April. Mr. Peck was a benchman of the Governor, and traversed the State for him on political errands. Moreover, he owed his appointment three years are to the recommendation of Mr. Hull. Probably also the Governor will nominate an Immigration Commissioner. Under a naw of 1853, he is anthorized to nominate such a person as a substitute for the present Board of Emigration Commissioners. The Governor also has the appointment of three Civil Service Commissioners at any time he desires. They easi receive \$2.0.30 a year. All are weatly men, and therefore independent of office. Yet they are remarkably obselies it to any request the Governor may make of them. Recently they put on the non-competitive list. therefore independent of office. Let they are remarkably obedieal to any request the Governor may make of them. Recently they put on the non-competitive list five men selected for appointment by Frederick Cook, the new Democratic Secretary of State. Stratege to say, all of them were found competent for their positions. Mr. Cook had been dolorous before this good fortune. He had thought that the Civil Service Act was executed in good faith. But with that experience he knew that it could be evaded. In fact, it is evaded now in spirit in all the Democratic departments at Albany. Under some pretext or another the Democratic applicants for office are but upon the non-competitive list, and thus a politician sees his man put in office just as in the old spoils day. But then there was no hymogray about the matter.

politician sees his man put in concepted as in the consequence of the Bankmatter

Willis S. Paine's term as Superintenden; of the Banking Department expires on April 27. He is about the
only Tamanany Hall man that ever persuaded Governor
Clevaland to give him an office. He has made a good
Superintendent, and was a superiter of Mr. Hill for the
Democrate monitaation for Governor. If respicinted
Mr. Paine will have a much busier thee than he has had
for the last tarrey ears. The savings banks of the State
boil about \$140,000,000 worth of United States bonds,
widen are threatened with a depreciation of 20 cents on
the doilar to consequence of the controlled coinage of the
sliver doilar. These banks had a total stock in estiment
a year age of \$310,044,053, and other investments of the
seme nature amounting to \$49,531,548, making a total
of \$359,575,571 which would be affected by this
depreciation. The number of aspesitors or accounts
was 1,147,588 on January 1, 1884. Dr. Swinburne, the
Republican Congressman from this city, it is understood,
favors the continued ceinage of the silver doilar. The
Albany savings bank depositors are already beginning to
talk about the reduction of their deposits, if ne votes
with the silver men, and they will hold him responsible
for their losses.

All, the present State Assessors were appointed by

talk about the reduction of their deposits, if he votes with the silver men, and they will hold him responsible for their losses.

All the present State Assessors were appointed by Governor Cieveland. It is obvious that Governor Hold does not intend to recappoint all of them, because in his speech in New York on Friday, he promised to appoint some resident of New York as a member of the Board of State Assessors. One representative from New York may do something toward reducing the taxation of that county, and making its amount somewhat in proportion to that of the other counties of the State. Now the County of New-York pays 48 per cent of the taxation of the State which is largely imposed by the State Assessors. The Assessors for many years have been residents of the interior of the State. They have had an inordinate idea of New-York's wealth and an astonishingly low opinion of the vaine of property in interior counties. Year after year they increase the assessment of New-York. Under their manipulation and that of the Legislature aiso largely composed of country members, the sity pays \$800,000 more to the State to the support of schools than it receives back from the State Treasury for the same purpose. There was a chance of righting this inequality in the last Legislature, but the Senators of New-York, as usual, thought nothing about the city's interests.

ORGANIZING THE LEGISLATURE. COMMITTEE LISTS BEING PREPARED - SPEAKER HUSTED'S PLAN FOR REVISION OF BILLS." TRON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNIA

ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- The committees of the Legislature will be announced this week and then legisation will begin. Speaker Husted, it is binted, may merely aunounce his Committee on Rules and deter making public the names of the members of the other committees until the Assemely has defined the duties of the new Committee on Revision. He has set his heart upon improving the legislative machinery. His chief Instrument to accomplish this purpose will be the Com-mittee on Revision of Bills. Although Governor Hill

Instrument to accomplish this parpose will be the Committee on Revision of Bills. Although Governor Hill recommended to the Legislature the appointment of an attorney to put bills in proper shape, the Democratic members are inclined to resist the appointment of the Committee on Revision, which would do precisely the same work. A speaker who has not announced the committees, however, has great power, and some of the Democratic members may think it wise to humor Mr. Husted in his desire.

It is believed here that either George W. Lynn or Robert Ray Hamilton, of New-York, while be chairman of the Committee on Gitles. It is understood that Mr. Brown, of Brooking, desires the post of chairman of the Committee on Mays and Means, and will thus be the Republican leader. Mr. Batcheller, it is thought, will be made chairman of the Committee on ways and Means.

Senator Prits, the President proton, of the Senate is now preparing the lists of committee or the Senate. The friends of Senator Griswold, of Brookiyn, are pressing him for chairman of the Committee relates to New-York and Brookiyn, as deseasor Griswold is well requalited with the form of government of both cities. The two Republican Senators from Brookiyn will be compelled to represent the Republicans of New-York on the committee Senators of the business before the committee relates to New-York and Brookiyn, and Senators Griswold is well requalited with the form of government of both cities. The two Republican Senators from Brookiyn will be compelled to represent the Republicans of New-York on the committee Senators of the Committee, however, preferring to go on the Committee to be the head. Senators Comstock and Hendricks are also spoken of for chairman of the Committee on Cities.

The Kings County Republican General Com-

night in Music Hall. The body is more than twice as large as R has been for the past three years, having 270 members. The former president, David A. Baldwin, has declined to be considered for re-election. S. V. White, General B. F. Tracy and Sinas B. Dutcher, have cach been takked of for the place, but they decline to be considered. John B. Green, of the Third Ward, a rising young lawyer, is most likely to be chosen, although S. T. Maddox and George F. Elliott are also talked of. Mr. Green was second vice-president last year. It is expected that James Arnold will be re-elected secretary, and District Alderman Birkett will continue in the office and District Alderman Birkett will continue in the office of treasurer. A caucus of the members will be held this

evening.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee will hold its first meeting this evening in the Brooklyn Music Hall. The chairman, John P. Adams, will doubtless be re-elected.

MR. SQUIRE'S FRAIL TENURE OF OFFICE. Nothing has been heard of the tenure of office of the Commissioner of Public Works since Mr. Squire sent his famous letter to the Mayor solemnly informing that official that any and all letters bearing his signature and purporting to convey his resignation of the Nevertheless there are office he holds are " no good." several fairly well-informed persons who confidently expect to see Mr. Squire out of effice before many weeks have elapsed. Who the coming man is is not so confidently understood. It is deemed very significant, however, that most of the important decuments emanating from the Department of Public Works bear the signature of D. Lowber Smith deputy commissioner. He is competent to fill the position of the head of the Department, having come up through the ranks of the Department, and he possesses the confidence of the Mayor, and what is generally important, that of the I-aders of the County Democracy. Whenever certain interests are united. Mr. Squire's resignation will be demanded and it is believed it will be forthcoming. several fairly well-informed persons who confidently

MORMON DISLOYALTY. STRINGENT RE RESSION REQUIRED. CR. NIMMO POINTS OUT WHEREIN THE EDMUNDS

BILL APPEARS INADEQUATE, [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 10 .- Joseph Nimmo, exhief of the Bureau of Statistics, who has been gathering data in the West for a book, spent some time in Utah and was there during the recent troubles. He carefully and was increasing the result of the Mornon question, and discussed it with the Federal officials and Mornon leaders in Sait Lake. Talking about the Edmunds bill, which had just passed the Senate, he said: "I regard that bill as utterly inadthe exigencies of the case. It is mainly directed to the cure of a social evil, and fails to provid means for the suppression of a much more flagrant political evil. Besides it renders the present incongruen government more involved, for, as you will see, Sections 21 and 22 provide for a sort of double headed government with respect to matters of police The Territorial Government of Utan is now, and has been from the beginning, dominated by the Mormon Church. Twenty-five years before our forefathers were called upon to proclaim liberty, they eradicated the evil of mion between Church and State. Thomas Jefferson, as you know, was the great apostle of this reform, and it as nuch as anything else prepared us for a republican orm of government; but, for the last forty years, there has existed in Utah an ecclesiastical rule more flagrant than anything Jefferson was ever called upon to consider. The Mormon organization does not pretend to be marely a church but the kingdom of God on earth-L it is a sort of theocratic government. John Taylor's title s president, prophet, seer and revelator. It is a mere exercise of discretion through fear which prevents him from being styled king, prophet, seer and revelator. is supposed to hold frequent and intimate personal rewith the Almighty. This is reiterated by the Mormon pulpit and press and I saw the fact of a union of

reiterated by the Mormon pulpit and press, and I saw the fact of a union of Charch and State openly and boastfully asserted in the Mormon official organ while I was in Utah.

"On necount of gross political offences, the patriotic impulses of Americans have led them to drive the Mormon official organ while I was in Utah.

"On necount of gross political offences, the patriotic impulses of Americans have led them to drive the Mormon hot only disqualified all persons of Mormon belief from holding office but disfranchised them. It is certain that Congress ought to annut that act in idaho or else adopt a stadiar provision for Utah. For years the Mormons have been issuing garbied certificates of naturalization to the children of Mormon immigrants, with the evident intent of evaluate their allegiance due to the Government of the United States. Every member of the Territorial Legislature is a Mormon, and the county and city governments, including police judges and the entire constabulary of the Territory, are Mormon. The power of the United States is represented in the Territory by four officers—the Governor, Sudge, Marshal and Prosecuting Attorney. Benind inem, far away, is the National Government, and in sight, upon the side of the mountain, Camp Douglas, with its carrison available only in case of a violent outbreak, but not for instant protection. From the time that Brigham Young beld Captain Albert sidney Johnston at bay, all the winter of 1859-60, until now, the Mormon power, in one way and another, has thwarted the efforts of the four officials mentioned to maintain the power of the United States in Utah. For the first time in the history of this Territory four men have been found in those places with the moral and physical course to defy Mormon arrogance and Mormon machinations. Every effort has been made to intuinidate and thwart Governor Morrity. But a Kentucky Republican, who was a Union Colonel at the age of twenty-two and founds with Sherman, deem't scare very much for Mormons.

"On the Fourth as of intenti

dant precedents for this. I refer to the case of the Northwest Territories, and the cases of Louisiana, Fiorida and Michigan. I think that Mr. Jefferson, as President, recommoded that expedient in the case of Louisiana, and for the reason that the people were not prepared for self-government."

AID FOR THE WOUNDED IN THE BALKANS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Miss Clara Barton President of the American Association of the Red Cross eknowledges the receipt of a contribution to the fund garian ariples, from the New-Albany, Ind., branch of the association, through W. C. De Pauw and J. J. Prum respectively president and treasurer. In the letter in closing the contribution-\$500-they say : " When the great flood of 1883 brought sorrow to the hearts and destruction to the homes of those residing on the low grounds in our city (New-Albany) the Syracuse Branch of the Red Cross sent much needed and appreciated re lief to our people. In the still greater flood of 1884 the Red Cross branches at St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnate Red Cross branches at St. Louis, Chicago, Chembar, and Syracuse were among the first to extend greatly needed help, and the association hever ceased to help until we said 'enough.' Hence, when our Reitef Committee closed its labors in 1884 we organized the New-Albany branch of the American Association of the Red Cross. Last month we forwaried to Galveston 130 barrels of flour, the ratiroads kindly carrying it free. We now have the pleasure of inclosing herewith a bank now have the pleasure of inclosing herewith a draft on New-York, payable to your order, for \$50 their just a little 'in Bulgarla and Servia." Miss ton replied by telegraph: "Your draft received. E dollar on its way to the Balkau hospitals."

HOW BOOKSELLERS ARE ROBBED.

In an uptown bookstore an ingenious contrivance for robbing booksellers can be seen. It is a box large enough to hold an unabridged dictionary. It is covered with ordinary brown wrapping paper. Strings pass over the top and sides and appear to encompasand the box can be opened readily and closed with a snap fastening. A handle is attached to the strings or top of the box, with which to carry it. A man entered Dutton & Co.'s store on Thursday with one of these in nocent-looking packages in each hand. He stopped to look at hooks and the boxes were deposited on the floor. Other customers passing by kicked against them, and in the most ordinary way the man picked them up and set them behind the counter, to be out of the way. He was careful, however, to put them behind the counter on which dictionaries are displayed. Ten minutes later one of the cierks observed the man stooping over the boxes, which were still behind the counter. The cierk had no snapicion that anything was wrong, but the rascal on seeing himself observed took alarm and walked hastly out of the store. This caused an examination to be made of the packages, which were found each to contain a big dictionary. The man had meanwhile disappeared. The trade papers have been warned, and the smart sneak thieves will be obliged to invent some new method for carrying on their business. One of the boxes would cost about \$1.50. nocent-looking packages in each hand. He stopped to

ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTING HIS WIFE. John T. Bevens and his wife Kate lived at No. 1,903 Second-ave. Hevens was janitor of the build ings, in the employ of William H. Hall & Son, the owners, while his wife had a position as ticket-seller at the Colliseum Rink, at One-hundred-and-seventh-st. and Lexington-ave. They had been married only a short Lexington-ave. They had been married only a short time, and their married life was happy. When Bevens returned home late on Saturday Light he was informed by his wife that she had been threatened by some of the neighbors with whom she had remonstrated against throwing ashes on the floor. Bevens was exasperated and got out an old 38-catibre Coit's revolver, which had been his companion while he was in Mexico and Texas some years ago. He began to put it in order so as to be prepared in case any attempt should be made to put the threats into execution. While cleaning the pistol it was accidentally discharged, the hall taking effect in Mrs. Bevens's body. The grief-stricken husband ran for a doctor and informed the police of the accident. An ambulance was summoned and the unfortunate woman was taken to the Ninery-ninth strest Hospital. Early yesterday morning she died. Bevens was arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was remanded until to-day.

THE PRESS, PULPIT AND DITCH. The temperance meeting under the auspices of the Manhattan Temperance Association at the Masonic Temple was well attended yesterday. President Gibbs undertook to abuse the press in general for the alight recognition given to the meetings. W. H. Bartrau spoke upon the "Press, Pulpit and the Ditch." He said "Few can see any relation between the press and the pulpit and the ditch, but I have seen a number of the members of each profession in the ditch. The question is which is the great leader in the world to-day, the press or the puipit! I say it is the press. What moral movement has been made when the pressens not led the

pulpit? The utterances of the ministers of the Gospel are re utterances of the sentiments of the press. What caused the liberation of the slaves if it was not the oven expressions of the press, which were taken up by the pulpit. That grand old man, Horace Greeley, did more than any one man, yes, any twenty men, to free the slaves, and THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has done more than any other journal in this land to aid that cause."

Mrs. Mary A. Livingston, of Boston, addressed a large affilience in Chickering Hall on the subject of temperance.

RAISING MONEY FOR PARNELL.

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN MANY PARTS OF THE CITY-LARGE AMOUNTS RECEIVED. The enthusiasm for Parnell and his followers has spread over the entire city, and in addition to the money which is being raised by the Irish Parliament ary Fund Association, of which Eugene Kelly is presi dent, the Irish National League is also organizing for the same object. Yesterday meetings were held in various parts of the city for the purpose of helping to swell the fund. This is independent of Mr. Kelly's or ganization, but has the same object in view, and the money will be sent to Dublin through the Rev. Dr. O'Reitly, president of the Irish National League of It will be first sent to the treasurer of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League. A meeting of this body was held yesterday in Justice Kelly's court, Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-ave., M. D. Gailagher presiding. attendance was large and the reports of the different organizers were encouraging. A considerable sum of money was received. Among the new branches formed was that of St. Agnes, which meets at Fortythird-st. and Third-ave., the Rev. Father McDonnel president. Over \$300 was handed in to the treasurer and an announcement made that by next meeting this amount would be supplemented considerably. President Gallagher said that his body had no antagot ism whatever to Mr. Kelly's fund, which he hoped would succeed. He only wished it to be understood that the League was engaged in this movement for a long time and that it was now well organized and would raise many thousands of dollars. "Why," he said, "during the Land League agitation Dr. Wallace raised \$20,000 I raised nearly \$30,000 myself, and Aona Farnell gathered in \$160,000, not to speak of the immense sum of money collected through *The Irish World* and forwarded to Dublin." Arrangements were made to send speakers from headquarters to all the principal branch meetings throughout the city urging them to organize and sub

The meeting of Branch No. 115, at No. 160 East Eighty-sixth-st., was presided over by Daniel Riordan. More than \$50 was subscribed, in addition to a goodly sum already forwarded to the Municipal Council.

Branch No. 139 met at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-st. The hall was crowded and the greatest enthusiasm pre valied. Every man in the room who subscribed was empowered a special committee to canvass his neighborhood for subscriptions. Edward Egan in the course of a long speech said that there was more unity in this movement than ever in the Land League, which was the most powerful organization that ever worked for

Dr. William A. Conway presided at the Seventh Ward Branch meeting at No. 218 East Broadway. William B. Branch meeting at No. 218 East Brondway. William E. Charke, member of the Municipal Council, delivered a vicorous speech. "Aireary," said he, "we see great results from Parnell's agitation, if It were nothing else besides the stoppage of emigration which has been the curse of Ireland and cripped her educts at home. We will soon see England getting a taste of the emigration business, while Irisamen prosper and remain at home." More than \$200 was subscribed after other speeches had

A-sembly Haggerty presided at the Manhattan Branch meeting in Bisyoort Hail, East Fifty-fourthsi. The total amount raised from this branch is between \$500 and \$500, with the prospect of a complete \$1,000 being garhered in by next Sunday.

The Fifth Ward Branch mer at No. 195 Budson-st. in the afterneon, Thomas J. O'Suilivan presiding. The Rev. Father Salter, of St. Joseph's Church, delivered a stirring address.

Rev. Father Salter, of St. Josepa's Church, delivered a stirring address.

In the school attached to the Church of the Holy Cross, No. 335 West Forty-second-st., the Rev. Churles Metready provides at large investing, at which more than \$200 was subscribed.

Colonel James Caranagh, of the 69th Regiment, and John J. Kiernan have organized a flourishing branch of the Itish Parliamentary Fana Association in St. Stephen's parish, South Brooklyn.

The meeting yest-rilay of St. John's Branch at Moore's Hail, Twenty-third-st. and Fifth-ave., Brooklyn, was presided over by Patrick Brennan. More than seventy new members joined, and, after an eloquent address by the Rev. J. P. O'Boyle, subscriptions of over \$100 were received.

LAST WEEK OF THE MILITARY GUARD. SCIDIERS TO LEAVE GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB-THE POLICE TO TAKE CHARGE.

The snow lay in drifts over three feet high around General Grant's tomb in Riverside Park yesterday. Over the ground it was heaped in long windrows. as if thrown up by a great plough. A narrow path through the snowdrifts led from the tomb to the barracks and the space in front of tomb was cleared of the snow where the sentine in army uniform and enveloped in agreat-clear. kept up his regular pace in front of the vault. A few visitors made their way up through the snow banks to the tomb juring the day. The scene was like a bit of polar landscape. The sky was overhung with leaden clouds, through which the sun shone distantly at intervals; a strong, snarp wind filled the air with fine particles of

crowded with masses of floating ice. Yesterday was the last Sunday of the guard of United States troops at the tomb. Captain Weir, who has comorders respecting any change, but on January 15 onth of his detail will fluish, and it is understood that he will then turn over the keys of the vanit to the Park of General Grant was placed at Riverside. The bar-

of General Grant was placed at Riverside. The barracks occupied by the guard will be taken down by the Government. Lieutenant Galbratth, who was ou duty Friday night, sand that he has rarely experienced severer weather than prevailed that night. The air was extremely cold, and the high wind drove the powdered show through every crevice in the buildings. When the soldiers awake in the morning their blankets were covered with fine show, and several inches deep diffied over the floors of the barracks. "It was a taste," remarked the officers, "of Valley Forge experience."

Roundamen Collins and Moran will have charge of the Park policemen who have been detailed by Capitain Beattle to take the place of the battery. The present station at the Caramont House is now occupied by the police. The detail numbers fifteen men, who cover flyerside Park from Sevenity-second to One-hundred and-twenty-fifth sits. Two-of these are mounted policemen, and five of them are on dury at high, three guarding the tomb. During the detail of the soldlers one man

and-twenty-fifth six. Two of these are mounted policemen, and five of them are on duty at night, three guarding the tomb. During the detail of the soldlers one man was on duty for only two hours at a time, but the police are detailed for eight hours work. There is no protection from the weather, and the exposure of the comb makes the duty much more severe than in the parks or on the street of the city.

Undertaker iderritt made a visit to the vault on Saturday and looked in to see the arrangement of the casket. It is on the north side of the vault, and the interior, which was cleaned a few weeks ago, is now strewn with evergreens and laurel. The silver plate is so placed that is can be read from the doorway. The casket has not been opened since the steel shrould was riveted on, the night after the funeral. Speaking of the probable condition of the body, Mr. Merritt said that he did not think much change had taken place in its appearance. It had undergone most of the natural changes at the time of the burial," Recontinued, "and the preserving process arrested decay as far as it is possible by known means to do so. General Grant was much emaclated at the time of his death, the faitly portions of the body having been larrely consumed. The flesh has become dry and hard; no air can reach it, and in years to come our children will find the body little changed from what it was when the coolin was closed in the City Hall."

TO PLAY ON A HISTORIC CHESS-BOARD.

INTEREST IN THE STEINITZ-ZUKERTORT MATCH-NOT MUCH BETHING.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon will begin the chesacontest which is to decide for some time the champlouship of the world. After many months spent in corresponding between the representatives of the two contestants, the meeting for which every chess player in Europe and the United States has earnestly hoped has become a certainty. Both the principals are well known to all chess devotees, and the interest manifested in this match exceeds that of any previous contest. Long and careful study has been indulged in to effect a set of regulations for governing the contest, and the rules to used are a translation of the German Hand Book of Chess, with the exception "that should both players repeat the same series of moves six times in succession sither party may claim a draw." These rules have never been printed in English before. Mr. Steinitz made the Each player has chosen an umpire, who had to be con

Each player has chosen an umpire, who had to be confirmed by his opponent. Mr. Steinitz has selected Thomas Frère, who has been his representative in the arrahesment of the preliminary details, and Dr. Zukertort has chosen Adophus Urohle. They are both members of the Manhattan Chess Cab, under whose ampires the game is to be conducted. The board which will be need is owned by Mr. Frère, and it possesses considerable historic value, having been used by such champions of over a quarter of a century ago as Morphy, Marche, Lichienhein, Paulsen and Robertson. The moves of each game are to be reported on a large suspensed board, and the spectators will be allowed to use small pocket boards, but are prohibited from analyzing or discussing the game while it is in progress. A large number of chess players and members of the Manhattan Chess Club dropped into the club rooms during the day yesterday to inquire about the health of Mr. Steinitz and Mr. Zukertort, and to discuss the prospects of the game. Little bettime is being done here, but even chances are given on Mr. Steinitz. In the St. George Chess Club, of London, of which Dr. Zukertort and his second are members, small odds are given on Zukertort, and to discuss the prospects of the game. Little bettime is being done here, but even chances are given on Mr. Steinitz. In the St. George Chess Club, of London, of which Dr. Zukertort and his second are members, small odds are given on Zukertort, but at the London Chess Club Mr. Steinitz is the favorite, and St to S4 is being wagered on him. Cartier's Hall, at No. 80 Pinth-ave. has been fitted up and the coutest will be conducted there. A square space, fenced in by ropes, has been reserved in the centre of the hall for the players to keep back the crowd. The programme which has been issued contains a history of the match; the places and dates of previous games played by the principas; the rules and regulations which are to govern this game; and remniscences of former champious, by W. J. A. Fuller. Thus Thusue's readers wi

LEGISLATION IN NEW-JERSEY

CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP. ANTICIPATING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE-THE ZULICK CASE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, Jan. 10 .- The 110th session of the New-Jersey Legislature will begin on Tuesday. In the Senate the large Republican majority this year has put it out of the power of any one or two men to conspire with the opposition to defeat the will of the mapority. There is no doubt that Senator Griggs will be hosen President, the office for which he was nominated a year ago and which he then failed to obtain through the defection of Senators Schenck and Youngblood. Mr. Schenck is not in the present Senate, nor is his reappearance in legislation halls expected at any early date. The Speakership is the object of a much more earnes struggle than any other office in the gift of the Legislature. Mr. Armstrong, of Camden, who had the place last year, has been making a desperate fight for re-clection in the face of a bitter but somewhat divided opposition. He is especially antagonized on account of his railroad a sociations, which assume graver importance this year than usual on account of the possible contest between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies. Mr. Corbin, of Union County, is Armstrong's leading opponent and his record last year was such as to make him satisfactory to the men who most earnestly oppose Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Corbin, however, has the disadvantage of being considered inluical to the labor organizations and this will probably cost him some votes. Mr. Parker, of Essex, cost him some votes. Mr. Parker, of Essex, will be in the field, and so will Mr. Doremus, of the same county, who is said to have some hope of a reversionary interest in the Armstrong vote. As only sixteen votes are required to secure the nomination, the most numble Republican Assemblyman is a personage on this occasion, and from indications there will be several who will make this fact felt. There is a lively brush in the Senate over the Secretaryship. The leading candinates are Richard B. Reading of numberson County; N. V. D. Housyman, of Somerset, and Howard McSherry, of Middlesex, Mr. Honeyman came into the contest a little later than the others, but he has improved his time and is a formfable competition. He is warmly urged by Senator Thompson, of Somerset, and he has a number of Friends who advocate him not only as it but as pointically deserving, particularly in view of the carnest contest he has made in behalf of the policy of printing State documents at regular increantile prices. Mr. Reading is also warmly advocated and no one doubts his capacity. Governor Abbett's annual necessage will be sent 10. he also warmly advocated and no one doubts his capacity. Governor Abbett's annual message will be sent to himmen ately after the organization and will be read with more than ordinary interest. There is a wild carriestly to know his views on sundry State topics of impertunce and an equal desire to observe what he does not say; for, barring his ill health, the Governor is certain to make things sively in the Senatorial contest next year, and his opponents will seek in his message an opportunity to make his success more imprebable than it is. In the matter of radirout atvantor, there will be no attempt at dispute on either side. The time has at length arrived when the merits of the Griggs bill, passed in 1884, are beginning to take the view that it is a just and valuable act. Upon couriet labor, the Governor will touch beginning to take the view that it is a just and valuable act. Upon couriet labor, the Governor will touch gingerly. He will, however, recommend some changes in the State Prison, in the direction of increasing the accommendations. Originally intended for about 400 convects, the prison has been expanded to a capacity for about 700. There are now 900 criminals crowned in this space and the results are dangerous and unwholesome. Some remedy is necessary and the Governor will suggest an enlargement. He will also have something to say concerning toe transfer of the appointing power for a number of offices from the executive to the joint meeting of the Legislature, and he will doubtless amuse himself with a regular Democratic lecture on this party topic.

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There is heartrending auxiety among the twenty or

meeting of the Legisla.ure, and he will doubliess amove himself with a regular Democratic lecture on this party tople.

There is heartrending anxiety among the twenty or therty hungry and thirsty individuals who constitute the corpa of lobbylats, over a rounor that the railroad fight over Staten Island as a terminus is not to come of this secsion. Mr. Kensley, of Newark, counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio, is quoted as afferming that the company asks only to be let alone and that it has all the legislation from New Jersey that it needs, the real contest being in Congress. The other party to the warfare is reported to be similarly inclined toward peace.

If the plans for rebuilding the State House contemplate an expenditure of \$250,000, as correctly reported, there will be many hard words spoken and much ferocoms debate before any such large amount is voted. This, with perennial prohibition and new phases of local option, will be the staple topics of discussion when more lively topics grow scarce during the season. The null to reduce the rate of interest to five per cent will also claim a place of prominence, and so will some well-considered measures for reducing the railroad farement New York. A prospective gas company in Newark way also precipitate a warfare of no mean proportions, while Newark will come down like a wold on the fold with a score of measures of varying merit, calculated to worry the life of the Representatives of other etties who fear that, under the general system of leave, they may find their choicest possessions endangered by some bill to change the chaotic charters of leave, they may find their choicest possessions endangered by some bill to change the chaotic charters of leave, they may find their choicest possessions endangered by the cellifors.

The suit brought in the Court of Chancery last week by ex-Alderman James F. Connelly, of Newark, against Governor C. Meyer Zalick, of Alzona, alleaing deception in mining crans-ctions on the part of Colonel Zulick, and the returned to private busi

PRISON LABOR IN NEW-JERSEY. WHAT THE SUPERVISOR OF THE STATE PRISON HAS

TO SAY ABOUT IT. TRENTON, Jan. 10.-The main interest of the report of the Supervisor of the New-Jersey State Prison, which is now in Governor Abbett's hands, lies in its discus don of the results of the "place price" plan, the system of employing convict labor which the New-Jersey Legislature resolved must succeed the contract system. The advocates of the new system, prominent among whom was the Governor claimed that the State would lose no money by its introduction, and that free labor would be protected against the unfair competition with convict labor to which the contract system subjected it.

The report states that the cost of maintenance of the prison has fallen short of the earnings for the year endng October 31, 1885, by \$13,607 45, of which \$13,174 70 inichargeable to the last five months of the year. This as due to the enforced idieness of the prisoners during the change to the "piece price" plan, and the con sequent loss of earnings during the three months' stop page made necessary to start the new system properly The average daily number of convicts in confinement was 863, an increase of 48 over 1884. The total earnings from the employment of convicts was \$45,319 55. In stating the results of the new system the Supervisor very fairly states that the trial of it has been too limited to admit of wholesale approval or condemnation, but h adds a significant comparison of the results attained by industries carried on under the systems, and shows conclusively that any such comparison is wholly against the "piece price" plan, either as a source of revenue or as a means of protection to free labor. For instance, a shoe contractor who paid 50 cents a day under the con tract system for each convict employed by him, now averages 51.53 cents per man per day ; but this produc tion has been increased from 20 to 25 per cent, so that this contractor pays 51.53 cents for what would have 62.5 cents by the contract system Indeed this instance is the most favorable to the " piece price" plan of all those cited by the Supervisor. Downs and Finch, manufacturers of shirts, collars, etc., are now averaging only 27.74 per day per man, a falling off of nearly 50 percent from what they paid the State when the contract system was in force. Of course, in addition to this loss of revenue to the State, this enables the contractors to put their goods on the market at a less

tion to this loss of revenue to the State, this chables the contractors to put their goods on the market at a less cost of manufacture than ever before; a fact which would seem effectually to wipe out any claim that the "piece price" plan protects free labor. The Supervisor enumerates other disadvantages in practice of this new system, and especially calls attention to the fact that the contractors now charge all spoided and defective work to the State; a loss which the contract system put upon the contractor himself.

The Supervisor concludes his discussion of this subject by saying: "In my opinion, a far more effective plan of employing prison labor, both for purposes of revenue and of protection to free labor, would be to restore the contract system, and at the same time to prohibit the prison althorities from contracting for the labor of the convicts at a price less than say 65 cents a day, and retailing the restrictive clause in regard to the number of men to be employed in any one industry. Under this plan quoubtless many small manufacturers would be found who, without a sufficient capital to establish a plant themselves, would be only too glad to avail themselves of the facilities for manufacturing offered by the State, and in consideration thereof, willing to pay a fair price for the labor of convicts."

It is understood in Trenton that the Governor in his message to the Legislature will, as usual, put political considerations before facts and support the view of his henchman, Keeper Laverry, as to the "piece price" plans. Meanwhile friends of Mr. Laverty sre industriously hunting through the laws to find where his authority to make any report at all comes from. The indications are that the Legislature will have something to say in the matter of the convicts' employment.

TO AWARD SAENGERFEST PRIZES. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (Special) .- The Con ference of the United Singers of the Eastern States have decided that the selection of the sommittee which is t award the prizes at the next Saengerfest in Baltimore

was to be left to Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is to consist of four Baltimoreans and three Philadelphiaus.

New-York will also be represented, although its member ship is slight compared with that of the other cities.

WHY MR. TIBBITS WAS CHOSEN SPEAKER. ANTICIPATING A SHORT SESSION OF THE CON-NECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

FROM THE REGULAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) HARTFORD, Jan. 10 .- Some of the Democratic journals of the State are still wondering how it could be possible for Mr. Tibbits to be elected Speaker of the House by a majority of forty-six when the actual Republican majority of those present and voting was only thirteen. The explanation is simple. There was no chance to elect a Democratic candidate. The only feast to which the Democratic members was invited was one to be presided over by Mr. Hubbard, the "farmer candidata," so-called, and as between two Republicans they preferred the man possessing altogether the higher qualifications for the office of Speaker. Mr. Tibbits will announce his committees at the opening of the session next Wednesday. The Senate committees are made up in caucus, and the Republicans last Wednesday made their selections, taking pretty much everything. This course occasioned so much dissatisfaction among outside Republicans, as well as on the part of two or three Senators who had attended the caucus, that no acnouncements were made in open Senate. It is now understood that a more liberal distribution has been agreed upon. Senator Cleveland, Democrat, of Hartagreed upon. Senator Cleveland, Democrat, of Hardford, will have the Insurance Committee, which was
awarded to Senator Brewster, of the Norwich District.
The busurance interest is so large in Hartford, and contributes so much to the taxable support of the State,
that the feeling is general that the head of the legislative committee should be a man who is familiar with the
business. Senator Cleveland was chairman of the House
committee in 1876, when he was a representative from
Hampton. Two bulls affecting the hosurance companies
are known to be ready for introduction—one for a uniform policy and the other for a valued policy law like
that which has driven all forces companies out of New
Hampsince.

fampshire.

Little of the general business of the session is as yeutlined. There is some talk about railroad legislation Little of the general business of the session is as y outlined. Here is some talk about railroad legislatio but it may come to nothing. The labor men will ask fevarious measures, and a new committee is to be adde to the joint stansing list, to which will be referred a petitions and bills relating to the labor question, does not look at present as if there would be a greats of business, and if not, the session may be close in eight weeks, according to Speaker Tubbits's prediction

PHILADELPHIA DE MOCRATS ANXIOUS.

PROBABLE OPPOSITION TO THEIR CONFIRMATION-PORTRAITS-THE CLOVER CLUB.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.-There is considerable anxiety among the new Democratic efficienciders about their confirmations by the Senate. It is stated that Senator Logan is taking up the cases of Hartranit, Huidekoper, Nevin, Norris and the other soldiers who were removed, but it is hardly believed that enough opposition will be brought to bear in the Senate to preent the confirmation of their successors. Meanwhile it is held that the bondsmen of the ousted officers are still legally responsible for the proper conducting of the offices. It is stated that Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, recently expressed the opinion that, in case of the rejection by the Senate of any of those officers who were appointed during a recess of the

were appointed during a recess of the Scuate to his places make vacant by the suspension of the incumbent, whose term had not expired, the pay and emoignents of the office between the times of the appointment and rejection would belong to the suspended official.

The contest for the superintendency of the Water Works is practically settled by the selection of Mr. Octons. Colonel Laulow was a cantidate for re-election, but although his ability was generally admitted it was a little more than this Republican city could stand to confer such an important office on a beingerat when competent Republicans could be found for the place. In was amusing to hear the Democratic Administration it was amusing to hear the Democratic Administration it was amusing to hear the Democratic Administration it was the propriety and beauty of non-partisansily. When the place held by any Republican was wanted the matter of his fitness or ability had no more consideration than a Chimaman's ballot would have in San Francisco. But it makes considerable difference whose ox is good.

cored.

A portrait of W. E. Chandler, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has just been completed here for the Navy Desartment by Matthew Wilson. Mr. Wilson has also just cockyed a commission to point a portrait of ex-Attorney-seneral Brewster for the Department of Justice. The Clover Club will give its annual dinner on Thurslay and a large delegation of Congressmen with be Present.

The monthly social meeting and supper of the Union League will be held to-morrow evening.

REVIVAL OF FOOTBALL AT HARVARD.

THE UNIVERSITY BELIEVED TO BE BETTER OFF FOR A YEAR'S REST.

The recent order of the faculty of Harvard University allowing students to resume intercollegiate football games next sulumn, though not a surprise, yet has excited a good deal of pleasant comment from Harvard men in this city. So far as the faculty's part of the programme was concerned, the general notion is that they have made a good-natured back-down. The old committee on Athletics, whose lead the faculty followed implicitly, were a good deal prejudeed against the game as an intercollegiate one from their visit the game as an intercollegiate one from their visit to New York in 1884, when they watched the Thanksgiving Day matches between Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania, and the Yale-Princeton game, Both were pretty brutal exhibitions, and when poor Richards was carried off the field, injured for life, the Athietic Committee took the next train for Cambridge, and announced that there should be no more of that as far as Harvard was concerned. The coilege was not ill-satisfied. Footbail had been a farce there for several years. While coming out ahead in every other sport the students fell discracefully behind in footbail. No training, no good men to play, no interest—all made it a sorry

Eut tols last autumn all changed. The class games to

ing, he good hen to play, he misses.

But this last autumn all changed. The class games to which the students were limited, aroused the greatest interest and the best play for years; so much so that The Yale News amounced facetiously that "Harvard was laying of a year to learn the game." The paper unintentionally spoke the truth. The games, while the exhibitions of skill, were pervaded by that same spirit of courtesy, that was also noticed for the first time last fail in the Yale-Princeton match. No accidents resulted and the faculty were much pleased with the change. Good reports of Yale's play made capitulation easier, and now there is good feeling on all sides at the outcome of the Year's experience.

"The decisive action of the faculty," one graduate expressed it, "has had two good effects. First, the whole spirit of the game is changed, and skill has been substituted for strength and brutality. Secondly, Harvard's interest is aroused, and she will doubtless resume the lead in football, as she now holds it in other sports."

This last statement is vouched for by a number of men who watched the play of the three colleges this fail. The 'Sig-Sr game at Harvard has been stated to be a more skilful exhibition than the Yale-Princeton game. Fisk, Harvard, 'S6, who was always too last to playing in the class games as any one since the days of Thatcher and Manning. Kimball, Burnett, Vogel and Woodbard, are in the front rank, while Williard, Peabody and Brooks of 'S7 will compare faverably with Lamar as half-backs. The struggle between the last three for the captaincy next year is close. Willard, however, will probably be chosen. He will also be captain of the nine.

The colleges that don't like the new state of things are the Weeleyan and the University of Pennsylvania. Admitted a year ago to the league, they will now probably

the Wesleyan and the Conversion telephone will now probably have to resign. By their scores this fall they showed an utter inability to compete with the other three colleges, and their experiences will doubtless be similar to Columbia a short time ago. It is generally considered that next fall the old league will be resumed of Vale, Princeton and Harrard, the two best to play on Thanksgiving last at the Princeton and Columbia and

A TRADES UNIONIST CLERGYMAN.

DR. PENTECOST ON THE RELATION OF EMPLOYER

The Rev. Dr. Hugh O. Pentecost preached last evening at St. Evangelical Church, West Thirty-fourth-st., on the subject of "Labor's Troubles," and the case of the elevated roads and their engineers. He said: "These matters which relate to labor are living questions of the day, and ones on which every public teacher must speak, or neglect the responsies of his position. I feel a peculiar sympathy and interest in the condition of every workingman and woman for I am a workingman my-self. When young I learned a trade and for four years I was a journeyman in it. I am a printer. I have belonged to labor unions and I have been on strike. The other day I talked with a car conductor and he told me that he had been discharged from a good place in the Custom House. The Civil Service rules did not seem to apply to him and when President Cleveland had gone in he had gone out. He spent sixteen hours of each day away from his home and had no acquaintance with his children since he had gone upon the cars. He said he had no regard for the interests of his company or their property except to see that his can suffered no injury for in that case he must makelgood the damage. He told me of one car driver who had caused the death of a horse valued at \$75. He was informed that he must pay for it or lose his position. And so he struggled for 150 days giving up fifty cents each day from his scanty carnings to pay for the animal he had accidentally killed. On the day the horse was paid for he was discharged. Ministers are commonly thought to side with the companies and the rich in all such disjutes as these. I purpose, however, to hold a middle ground. The feeling between employer and employe is one of enmity And the workingman has not gained one rap which he has not wrung from his employer. Men of the stamp of Herr Most are not the friends but the enomies of labor. There is no sense in a dynamite bomb or a pistol. Some of the words of Grand Chief Arthur deserve to be written in letters of gold and placed in the hands of every workingman. Hear what he said to a gathering of his fellow-workmen: 'The only true solution of any difficulty is calm reasoning.'' apply to him and when President Cleveland had gone in

FRENCH MISSIONARY MISSION.

A missionary service was held last evening at the French Episcopal Church in West Twenty-second st. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. J. Rei, of Hyacinth, Canada. The preacher spoke of the success of such services at Trinity Church, and related the work done in his own church.

SENATOR LOGAN AND THE GRAND ARMY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (Special).—The memorial service of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. Governor Pattison will be present, and General John A. Logan is aunounced to make an address.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITIONS-ART NEWS HERE AND ABROAD.

The simultaneous opening of the Salmagundi exhibition and of an exhibition of woodengravings at the

Groller Club offers an unusually favorable opportunity for the study of original black and white work done by illustrators, and of the translations of that work by the leading American engravers. At the Groller Club the proofs sent by each engraver are grouped under his name. First in the order of arrangement comes Mr. B. Closson, whose sensitive touch is shown to excellent advantage in engravings after the late George Fuller's Nydia," and other paintings, the peculiar delicacy of which has been well preserved by the sympathetic engraver. Among other engravings from pair tings by Mr. Closson is one of "Christ disputing in the Temple." Mr. T. Johnson follows with a series of strong portraits of Herschel Garrison, Webster, Longfellow and others after Rembrandt and Carolus Duran. Mr. T. Cole might have made a more remarkable showing had his engravings directly from old masters been available, but as it is, one may easily be content with his accomplished renderings of portraits of Carlisle and Courbet, and of water-colors by Mr. Winslow Homer. Mr. F. S. King translates Messrs. Church and Abbey, also mosting the varied requirements of illustrations for "The Vega's Rudder," "The New-York Stock Exchange," and a recent article upon the French painter Bonvin. Barye's " Figer Hurt," the ale-house scene from "She Stoops to Couquer," and illustrations of "The Vega's Rudder" and "Leon Bonvin" are among the subjects engraved by Mr. F. H. Weilington. Mr. Henry Wolf shows engravings after Mosers. Reinhart, Gibson and Low, and after gounche and in its ink drawings by Mr. Abbey, Mr. F. Freuch is well represented in the superb series of engravings after Barye's bronzes. He contributes some finely executed floral designs as well as engravings after Messrs, Reinhart and Low. Mr. R. A. Muller shows engravings after Barye, Vedder, Hahs and Defregger's "Nativity," and Mr. J. M. Trukey reproduces Messrs. Gibson and Pyle, Barye, Morris's " Friends or Foes," and portraits of Jackson and Prudence Grandall nave been engraved by Miss C. A. Powell. Paget, Dielman and Mrs. J. C. Shappard have furnished subects for Mr. S. G. Petnam. Mr. G. Eruell's engraved portraits of Grant, Lincoln and Darwig are accomcanied by a striking " Heat of a Russian Jew," and are engraved after Mr. Kappes's "The End of the Hymn." Mr. Eibridge Kingsley contributes one or two engravngs directly from nature with several copies, Mr. J. P. Davis translates Messrs. Alexander. Pyle and Church, and Mr. J. G. Smithwick sends engravings after Messrs. Abbey, Smillie and others.

This brief list imperfectly indicates the scope of an exhibition of uncommon interest. The engravings shown have been all or nearly all published in Harper's or The Century, but the engraving as it appears in he magazine is too often passed over as something entirely impersonal. In the Groller Club exhibition the magazine reader is brought into a personal relation with the artist engravers who have contributed so much to his enjoyment, often with little acknowledgment. The sechnical methods of the school of "imitative" engraving illustrated in this collection need not be discussed here, but it is safe to say that the exhibition affords additional reason for pride in the superiority maintained by Americans in one branch of art. The exhibition also shows that the advance in the niceties of printing which has been warmly recognized by foreign critics has kept pace with the development of American wood-engrav-ing. And yet it is impossible for the engraver always to receive due justice in the printing of enormous e trious of the magazines, and therefore this collection, principally of proof engravings, is peculiarly satisfactory. Altogether, the Society of American Wood Engravers is to be congratulated upon its admirable showing.

Circulars are issued for the sixty-first annual exhibit tion of the National Academy of Design. Lists of works for the exhibition must be sent to the secretary of the Academy on or before March 6, and a card bearing the itle and the names of owner and artist should be attached to each contribution. Works will be received it the Academy from Monday, March 8, to Thursday, March 11. Non-resident artists must send their contributions to some agent in this city, as no exhibits in packing boxes will be received at the Academy. Attention is called as usual to the Clarke and Hallgarten orizes. The first, of \$300, will be awarded to " the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen." For the three Hallgarten prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 respectively, " all pictures will be considered to be in competition which have been painted in the United States by American citizens under thirty-five years of age, and which have not before been publicly exhibited in this city or vicinity." A meeting of exhibitors to award these prizet will be held at the Academy on the afternoon of April 21. Varnishing day will be on Priday, April 2, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The usual discourtesy is shown to critics They are invited after 2 p. m. to take their chances among varnish pots and stepladders. It is hard for Academicians to grasp the idea that a morning view for "members of the press" alone is most advantageous to artists as well as writers. The Academy exhibition will be open to the public on April 5, closing on May 15.

" A Sonvenir of the Ganges," a painting by Mr. E. L. Weeks, which received " honorable mention " at the last Salon bas been placed on exhibition in Messrs Knoodler & Co. In a letter from the artist the features of this vast composition are explained as follows: "The dying fakir is draped in orange cotton cloth), a color worn by nearly all fakirs or religious fanatics. In the background, the 'red temple in the centre rising out of the canvas is called the 'golden temple,' as all the spires etc., are upped and plated with gold. Below is the 'burning Ghat' where cremation is

centre rising out of the canvas is cancel in goods temple, as all the spires etc., are tipped and plated with gold. Below is the 'burning Ghat' where cremation is always going on. Along the shore at the bottom of the steps, are platforms of planks built out over the water, where the Brahmin priests, takirs, etc., bathe and perform relianous rites. The great unwheelias are made of straw matting on which the owner's names are often painted in red letters. Some corpses are floating in the water, hodies of people too poor to pay their burying expenses. I used to keep a boy with a long pole stationed in the bow of my boat to push them off as they floated by. The background is absolutely as I found it, and I saw the inclinat of the dead man being ferried across, at they believe that it they die on the other sile they are changed into some lower animal and do not attain the Nirvana fluis.

It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Weeks's ploture has some claim upon bee attention of the curious, and a certain value as a taithful record of a characteristic place of Driental life and ceath. It represents an ambitions althouga unsuccessful attempt to capture a salon medal, a competition in which foe she of the carvas appears to be of the first importance. Pletures of this kind are so dependent upon subject that it is hard to fail in them other qualities except those of technique. The vivid coloring of the Orient, as depleted here it had in them other qualities except those of technique. The vivid coloring of the Orient, as depleted here in the intense blues of the water in the bricht stone steps and walk, and in the sky, is doubless approximately trataful, but as regards the water at least it is oftensively garish. The perspective is faulty and confusing. It is difficult to gauge the distance from the boat to the landing, and still more difficult to reconcile the country. "Bur have contray," replied Millet, "there must be air," and so been unsuccessful in differentiating textures. The light cotton robe of the dying fakir fail

No engravings by Mr. Henry Marsh are shown at the Groller Club exhibition, for the reason that the engraver's ill-health has provented his recent practice of the art in which he has done such excellent work. During his illness, however, Mr. Marsh has entered a new field of occupation, and as the American Art Galleries there are shown a some charming examples of his taste and skill in china pointing. These includes coffice set and other places, whose rich color and designs seem to show a sympathy with Oriental art as well as a successful handling of now materials.

seem to show a sympachy with Ordental seasons as successful handling of now it atorials.

The Louvre has lately received an amount of attention which will probably result in some beneficial changes. First came the rejection by the directors of three out of six paintings presented by private Individuals. The scandar caused thereby stirred up an inquiry which finally disclosed the fact that the idea of the gift is question originated with some unscrupilous plants speculators who shrewdly started a private subscription list, interesting M. de Rothschild among others, for the purchase and presentation of their wares to the Louvre. But the directors found three of the pictures more had medicere," two "simply passable," and the last showing only a head worthy of its astribution to Fra Angelies, while the rost of the picture was beneath contempt, short, the subscribers had been toundly daped. In early versions of the story, M. Turquet, the Minister of Fischer, the subscribers had been toundly daped. In early versions of the story, M. Turquet, the Minister of Fischer, while the rest of the picture was beneath contempt, far and the subscribers had been toundly daped. In early versions of the story, M. Turquet, the Minister of Fischer, which had been to the principal gallery is "a storage room for folder," and different parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the building are used as living aparticular parts of the parts of the law and the part of the law and the pretext of decen storages and f the dishussal of the Acknown presence increased the danger of fire. He acknow the imprudence of the cleaning processes refeath "undertook that in the future no such rioperations as the addition of vine leaves to the should be tolerated." It is hard to realise that of mismanascement has been allowed at the Louve, in Paris, under a Government famous maternal care of art.